

# ATLANTEAN RESEARCH

Official Organ of

THE RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP

Vol. 1. No. 3.

September/October, 1948.

## CONTENTS

	Page
THE COSMOS:	
Is Luna the Child of the Earth?	33
By L. C. Suggars, M.M.	
The Hoerbiger Theory and the Rings of Saturn	35
By Francis Ashton	
Atlantis: The Atlantic Continent and its Submersion	37
By Dr. Rene Malaise, D.Sc.	
ATLANTIS:	
Elephants in America	39
By P. L. Collignon, Ph.D.	
Looking for Atlantis	42
By C. A. J. Cordasco	
MEGALITHS & SAGAS	
The Welsh Temple of the Zodiac	44
By Lewis Edwards	
NOTE FROM THE EDITOR	46
LITERARY MONOLOGUES	47
LETTER TO THE EDITOR	48

Editor: P. I. PEARCE.

Annual Subscription 12/6, or U.S.A. \$2.50. Post Free.

# FABER BOOKS

## **Built Before the Flood**

H. S. BELLAMY

"A fascinating study in a remarkable byway of history. In the heart of the Andes archaeologists have found remains of what must have been one of the most advanced of all 'lost civilizations.' Mr. Bellamy works out at least a tentative explanation of this 'ancient refuge of man' in a way that makes his book absorbing even to the layman."—*Aberdeen Press*. *New edition. 21/-*

## **In the Beginning God**

H. S. BELLAMY

"Limitless ingenuity and admirable adaptability mark Mr. Bellamy's exposition of the Bible narrative in terms of myth and theory. It must be acknowledged to be beyond all doubt a notable addition to mythological science."—*Sunday Independent*. *8/6*

## **The Atlantis Myth**

H. S. BELLAMY

"The most fascinating as well as the most valuable contribution to the study of the Atlantean myth available today."—*Recorder*. *10/6*

## **The Reach of the Mind**

J. B. RHINE

The author of *Extra-sensory Perception* and *New Frontiers of the Mind* records perhaps his most remarkable series of experiments—to show how a non-physical force of the mind can produce a direct physical effect upon objects. Dr. Rhine's important work in extending the limits of human knowledge may be found to hold a key position in the development of philosophy and psychology. *Illustrated. 10/6*

## **The Gate of Horn** GERTRUDE RACHEL LEVY

In this profoundly exciting book, Miss Levy shows—from the architectural, plastic and literary records of the first civilization—that the religious system developed from the Stone Age underlay the foundations of the ancient Kingdoms of the Middle East and later of the City States, to become eventually part of the intellectual life of Europe. *With 252 illustrations. 42/-*





## IS LUNA THE CHILD OF THE EARTH?

L. C. SUGGARS, M.M.

Mr. Suggars, born in 1898, served in both Great Wars with the Army. He is a Telecommunication Engineer and keen amateur astronomer, specialising in satellite phenomena. He was chairman of the Coventry Astronomical Society for the session 1947-48, when their 6-in. diameter refracting telescope was brought into use.

Up to the advent of Hans Hoerbiger, astronomers had always regarded the moon as a naturally born child of the earth. Then, in 1913, he produced the theory that it was only an adopted child and an unwilling one at that! Since then the theory that it is a captured planet has been hotly debated and discussed without a final answer being obtained, because this is not possible without further information on the solar system. If, however, we examine the theory in its broad astronomical aspect, free from terrestrial myths, we reach what I feel is a decided answer in favour of Hoerbiger.

Firstly, let us examine the *birth* theory. There are two basic theories, the polar birth and the equatorial birth. You will no doubt have seen diagrams showing the moon in formation as a knob or excrescence at the earth's south pole. In due course this knob floated off and became the moon, with the resultant placenta on the earth represented by the Antarctic continent. In the equatorial birth, the earth in its partially cooled state and whilst revolving rapidly on its axis, is presumed to have thrown off the moon in just the way that a Catherine Wheel throws off sparks by centrifugal force. To be quite fair, this theory is a feasible one, but (and it is a big but) if we come to examine the relationship of the moon's present day orbit to the earth's equator, we find that both theories appear very weak, because as will be seen from diagram No. 1, the moon must have wandered a long way from the equatorial line and a still longer distance from a point in line with the pole, though the moon is definitely trying to place itself in line with the earth's equator in accordance with the natural laws of such gyrostats. This tendency is shown in the *Regression of the Nodes* which is another way of stating that the moon's orbit wobbles. It is interesting, too, to note that the moon's equator lies in the average orbital plane of the planets and its pole is therefore at right angles to this plane. We have here the first indication that it may have once been a free body with an orbit round the sun. All the planets are gyrostats and, as they hurl along their orbits, the opposing force of molecular space is tending to set their axes at 90 degrees to their planes of motion. May it be that the moon which is smaller, had already reached this 90 degrees before it was captured?

Now let us go further afield and consider all the planets and their 28 satellites, or moons. Diagram 2 shows the relative sizes of the satellites and their parent bodies, the latter being all shown the same size as the earth and the sizes of their satellites being reduced proportionately. From this diagram it is obvious that, compared with satellites of the other planets, the moon is disproportionately large in relation to its parent body. Imagine

what would be the size of one of Jupiter's moons if it were as large relatively as ours? Such a satellite would be two-thirds the diameter of Uranus, or nearly three times the diameter of the earth! Strange that such a small planet as the Earth should be credited with bringing forth a giant child like our moon, whilst the four great planets could only produce a few moons slightly larger in diameter than our own.

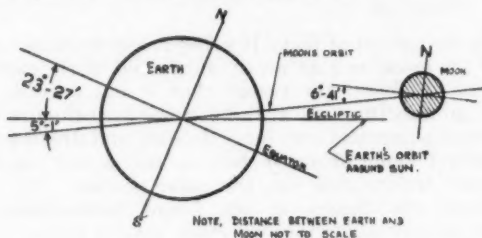


DIAGRAM N°1

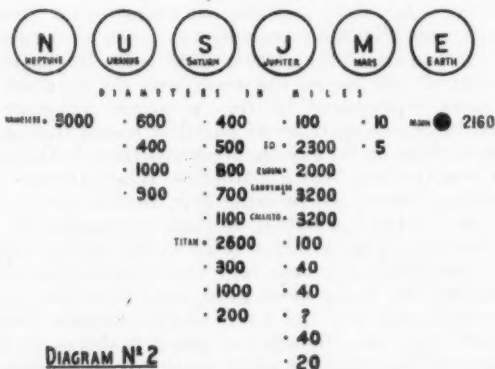


DIAGRAM N°2

If we apply the theory of equatorial birth to Jupiter's satellites, one would expect them to resemble a string of pearls with the largest nearest to the parent body, but that is not so and in general there is that cigar shaped formation noted by Jeans in connection with the planets themselves; that is, there is a small satellite nearest to Jupiter and they gradually get larger as they get further away and then they tail off in size again.

Jupiter provides one very important fact in support of the *captured planet* idea. It possesses four very bright moons; they are far brighter than our own moon, in other words their albedo is greater. Observations on these moons lead us to believe that they have a surface consisting of frozen gases exactly as Jupiter has. Now if Jupiter had given birth to those four great moons, it would have retained those gases due to its greater mass. At present they are frozen and cannot be stolen. Incidentally, some of the satellites' orbits lie in Jupiter's equatorial line while others are at an acute angle to it.

Saturn, which resembles Jupiter in many ways, has a large satellite, Titan. This moon is larger than ours and has an atmosphere of its own — the only member of the 28 satellites so far known to have one. Here again, it is doubtful if Titan could have retained its atmosphere if born of Saturn.

Turning to our solar system and ignoring the sun, we find that the greater bulk of matter is distributed over the area Mars-Neptune, and as Diagram 2 leads us to view the moon as *out-of-place*, we may be correct in assuming that its birth took place somewhere in that area. How, we do not know and shall not know until we can formulate an indisputable theory for the origin of our whole solar system. If it took place in that region, then we can assume that it became a frozen planet like Jupiter or nearly frozen like Mars and that Hoerbiger's theory of our moon shedding its ice coat at capture sounds very feasible.

Finally, how does the moon compare with planets of an equivalent size? The table below gives the answer:—

				Diameter in miles	Density
Planets Minor	{	Moon	...	2,160	3.33
		Mercury	...	3,100	3.80
		Mars	...	4,216	3.96
		Venus	...	7,700	4.86
		Earth	...	7,913	5.52

It is obviously obeying some law of ratio between diameter and density for the minor planets, and this gives what I feel is the correct answer—it is a planet acting as a satellite.

When we can calculate the density of the other 27 satellites, we may have the final answer to the whole question. Is their density equal to the moon's, or will it be that they fall into the same *blood group* as their parent bodies?

---

## THE HOERBIGER THEORY AND THE RINGS OF SATURN

FRANCIS ASHTON.

Ever since Galileo first turned his telescope upon the skies, Saturn's rings have offered an intriguing problem to Science. At first their nature could not be discerned, and fifty years elapsed before Huyghens discovered that the planet's mysterious appendage was a system of rings. For a long time only two rings were known, but in the middle of the last century a third ring inside the other two was discovered. This is known as the "crepe ring," for it is semi-transparent and the planet can be seen through it.

The nature of Saturn's rings and their origin have been matters of controversy; but there can now be little doubt that they consist of numerous minute bodies revolving round the planet. It can easily be shown mathematically that, if they were solid or liquid, the elaborate structure would not stand up to the strain that the planet's gravity would put upon it. There is, however, no such agreement about their origin. The orthodox view is that they are material which would have condensed into a satellite if it did not lie within Roche's limit. There is a serious objection to this theory. It is inconceivable that the rings could have lasted the two thousand million years that the Solar System has been in existence. Even if the resistance of the "cosmic cloud" is left out of the calculation, it can be shown that the ring system is not very stable. There must be endless collisions amongst the swarming bodies in the rings, disrupting their orbits and sending them spiralling downwards. There is little doubt that the crepe ring consists of this shower of debris on to the unfortunate planet and that in time the rings will disappear altogether.

We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the rings only came into existence in comparatively recent times. There is only one way in which they could have done so; a satellite must have strayed within Roche's limit and been disintegrated by the planet's gravity. When we observe Saturn, looking so serene and beautiful in the field of view of a powerful telescope, we are witnessing a Hoerbiger cataclysm in full swing.

Dr. Reiffenstein has made a mathematical investigation of the ring system from the point of view of Hoerbiger's theory. He has come to the conclusion that the rings are not the debris from one satellite but from two. He has gone further and calculated the masses and the original diameters of the two satellites and has shown that they were of the same order as those of the planet's other satellites. He finds that the density of the outer ring is equal to that of water, and therefore concludes that it consists of ice.

Readers of H. S. Bellamy's books will have noticed a difficulty. According to Bellamy, the cataclysm attending the breakdown of the Earth's Tertiary satellite was all over in a couple of years or so; but we know that Saturn's rings have lasted for the three hundred and fifty years since Galileo first saw them, and they look like lasting for many thousands of years to come. Bellamy's conclusion is not based upon astronomical calculations but upon mythological evidence, and the possibility that the cataclysm was much more prolonged than he supposes should not be overlooked.

There are, however, certain reasons for believing that that cataclysm was of considerably shorter duration than the one now in progress on Saturn. In my previous article I pointed out that the cosmic cloud must be more concentrated near the sun than it is in interstellar space. Saturn is ten times the Earth's distance from the sun, and the cloud must be correspondingly less dense where its orbit lies. I also showed that the Solar System is moving away from a region of great con-

centration and the density of the cloud in its vicinity is getting progressively less. Finally, the cosmic cloud near the Earth would have been augmented by the Earth's atmosphere, drawn out by the Tertiary satellite as it approached, a phenomenon which would be prevented from happening in the case of Saturn by the planet's vastly greater field of gravity.

There are, therefore, three good reasons for believing that the material composing the Earth's ring was retarded by the resistance of a medium hundreds, if not thousands, of times as dense as that through which the bodies composing Saturn's rings are moving.

---

## ATLANTIS: THE ATLANTIC CONTINENT AND ITS SUBMERSION.

### PART II.

RENE MALAISE, D. Sc.

During the Tertiary era, the climatic conditions were more uniform than nowadays, and tropical and sub-tropical plants flourished in Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Antarctic, Siberia, Europe and in the North American continent. This era was very long, its duration has been estimated at 60 million years, and its last epoch, the Pliocene, at 13 million years. It was towards the end of the Pliocene that a man-like creature first appeared.

Throughout the warm Tertiary the vaults of the earth's crust expanded, with the result that the continents were over-elevated and the surface of the oceans sank gradually. As a consequence the rivers turned torrential and cut deep canyons, especially towards their mouths. Most of the major mountain chains, such as the Andes, the Alps, and the Himalayas, rose out of the sea during this era, and many continental vaults collapsed, because of over expansion and were turned into marine depressions.

Gradually the warmth of the Tertiary era decreased towards the end to culminate into the Great Ice Age. The Polar Regions and the higher mountains were covered by ice. Being heavier than warm water, it sank to the bottom and collected in the deeper marine basins. The cold of the icy water was conducted to the deeper layers below these basins with the result that the earth's crust began to constrict in these places and the basins grew less deep. The surface of the water rose accordingly in the oceans, and their now cold waters had a cooling effect on the borders of continents and islands, which also started to constrict, to bend down and to sink. The rising water level reached and cooled the continental borders higher up with further marginal constrictions as a result. The ultimate combined effect may be

that the continental or island borders may be submerged several thousand metres below sea-level.

On islands the constricting margins press down the sub-crustal masses beneath, which locally have turned plastic owing to the increased pressure, and these masses can find a way out only by means of an eruption in the centre of the island. In this way a volcanic cone may be built up step by step with the submergence of the original island. The last step before the total submergence of the former land or larger island, is a small volcanic island. This will explain why many rather small volcanic islands have a comparatively rich endemic fauna and flora, namely remnants from that of the now submerged land. It is an open question, whether all volcanic activity may be caused by marginal constriction or other pressure due to temperature.

A narrow range, a strip of land, or an island is more easily cooled through by the transgressions, when these and the down-bending forces may work from two or more sides, and most former isthmian links between continents are, therefore, now submerged. The Atlantic Continent, or *Atlantis*, was such a narrow strip of land exposed to cold polar bottom water on both sides. It sank accordingly during the Ice Age, and 4,200 feet of ocean water now covers its summits.

This is an explanation why *Atlantis* sank, but many scientists believe the oceans to be permanent, and hitherto no definite geological proof has been advanced either for the permanence of the oceans, nor for the former existence of now sunken land-bridges. It is only thanks to the explorations of the ocean bottom by Dr. Piggot with the help of his newly invented sounding device, that we now have this proof. His device consists of a gun that can be lowered to the bottom and, on touching it, fires a long tube that penetrates about 3 metres into the bottom-mud. When the tube is brought back to the surface again, a core of the bottom sediments will be brought along and can be studied. About a dozen such extra long cores were taken on a line from Halifax to Falmouth across the Atlantic. Some of these cores from the western half of the Atlantic penetrated two zones containing volcanic ash, and four containing remains of Arctic microscopic *Foraminifera* (*Globigerina*). These four zones are thought to represent Glacial and Interglacial stages of the Great Ice Age.

This Ice Age, that has been estimated to have a duration of round 1,000,000 years, is generally supposed to contain at least four cold stages separated by Inter-glacials with a temperature higher than to-day. In the eastern half of the Atlantic or to the east of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, here named the Faraday Hills, the sedimentation was more heavy, and the cores could not penetrate more than the first ash zone (compare the diagram by Piggot in *Science Monthly*, Vol. XLVI, Washington, 1938).

One of the core-samples is rather short, and was taken on or close to the top of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge at a depth of 4,200 feet (700 fathoms=c.1,300 m.). The comparative coarseness of the sediments from this core seem to the author to indicate wave-action at a former lesser depth.

The difference in the thickness of the sediments on both

sides of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge can only be explained by the additional sediments that have sunk to the bottom from the surface and mingled with the remains of *microscopic skeletons*, also from the surface. All the cores are covered by an upper blanket of *skeleton ooze*, except for the one from just off the Newfoundland Banks. The core from this latter place lacked not only the upper pure *skeleton* layer, but its length of 2.82 m. was not enough to reach down even to the base of the upper ash zone.

The principal reason why the sedimentation off this coast is so much heavier than further out, is without doubt the existence of the cold Labrador Stream that brings drifting ice from Baffin Bay and Greenland. It is owing to the earth's rotation that this stream runs so close to the coast and also, why the Gulf Stream crosses the Atlantic instead of following the American coast. When the ice melts, when brought south by the current, the sand and mud in it will sink to the bottom; in the middle of the Atlantic the Gulf Stream prevents all ice, on an extremely broad belt, to go as far south as where the core-samples were taken.

When the Mid-Atlantic Ridge was above water-level a similar current of cold polar water with floating ice, as the Labrador Stream, must have followed its eastern shore and, coming from the north at the same time as its west side, was washed by a comparatively warm current from the south. Such conditions must cause the sedimentation along the ridge to be many times more intense on its eastern side than on the western one. The fact that the actual sedimental conditions are as shown by Piggot, is, *a definite evidence that the Mid-Atlantic Ridge really was above water-level during most of the Great Ice Age.*

( To be concluded in the next issue).

---

## ELEPHANTS IN AMERICA

P. L. COLLIGNON, PH.D.

A good many years ago in conversation with Dr. W. J. Perry and Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, with whom I was working, I was shown photographs and drawings of some carved stone-work and asked whether I had any impression as to its origin. I felt that Indo-China seemed to me to be indicated although the general form of the stone appeared Central American. I was then told that the same photographs and drawings had just been shown to a Cambodian expert who, without knowing the origin of the stone, had not hesitated to ascribe the spirit of the work to a quite definite period of Cambodian art. (1)

The stone in question is known as Stela B(2) from Copan in Central America. The important thing, apart from its apparent Cambodian associations, is that there are upon it representations of what are certainly Indian elephants. As long

ago as 1842, the American explorer and writer John L. Stephens, having visited ruins of Maya civilization, wrote of this stone: "The two ornaments at the top appear like the trunk of an elephant, an animal unknown in that country." (3) The figures of two men appear in the Maya representation. one is riding on its back and the other is grasping its head. Apparently the sculptor had never seen an elephant and had used as a model a manuscript picture or carving. (4)

Although it is quite clear that these and other American representations are certainly intended to be elephants, some American writers have tried very hard to suggest that they are really either badly drawn birds or Tapirs. (5) Any unbiassed person who cares to examine them, however, will see for himself how far these protestations are mistaken.

Those who are interested in the fascinating problems of culture contact and of the migration of culture will know, of course, that the theories of Perry and Elliot Smith (6) lead one to follow a path emanating from Ancient Egypt and proceeding in more than one direction, the chief of which lies across the Pacific Ocean to America. It is true, of course, that this path is marked by megalithic monuments and other stone works as well as by the practice of mummification. (7) It is not necessary to enter here into other details. What interests us at the moment is the Indian elephant. (8) From whence did the Mayan sculptor's ideas really come? Stela B, in my opinion, positively reeks of Cambodian art, as well as being authentic Central American, but how far was the American John L. Stephens right in saying that the elephant is "an animal unknown" in America?

If the myth of Atlantis has historical fact behind it we must bear in mind that Plato, in his Dialogues of Timaeus and Critias, distinctly states that there were "elephants and other animals" in Atlantis. Moreover, there is, near Bagota, in Colombia, at a very high altitude, a so-called Field of the Giants which is an extensive plain covered with the bones of mastodons. (9)

The problem which confronts us is: how did representations of elephants of the type which is nowadays distinctively Indian come to be inscribed on Ancient American monuments? Did these representations reach America via Indo-China and the Pacific islands? (10) Was the knowledge of the elephant handed down from much earlier times in a conventional artistic form? Did possible refugees from Atlantis settle in America and take anything of the sort with them? Where, in any case, do the arts of ancient America come from? . . . The massive stone buildings, the pyramids, the peculiar drawings and the hieroglyphics!

One thing is certainly clear and that is that there is a remarkable family likeness between nearly all the American carvings and artistic representations. Anyone would know at once, for instance, that the Tiahuanaco Calendar is American, without being told, just as one would recognise most of the other American drawings and carvings, and yet the Calendar

is declared to be of unbelievable antiquity(11) while most other American ruins are commonly supposed to be of comparatively recent origin. How comes this family resemblance to be handed down through such great stretches of time?

However, and this is important, this family resemblance does not extend to the Calendar. The Tiahuanaco Calendar is unique and could only apply accurately to immensely remote times, whereas the calendars of ancient Mexico and ancient Egypt are remarkably similar. Moreover, the Mongols and Tibetans of today use a calendar which is the same as that of the ancient Mexicans. Among the analogies specially worth mentioning is "the use of a year of three hundred and sixty-five days, composed of equal months with five complementary days; employed at Thebes and Mexico—a distance of three thousand leagues."(12) In Mexico and in Egypt the New Year began one lunar month before the Spring equinox.

So further problems arise. Why is it that there is a family likeness between most of the ancient American representations and buildings, remotely ancient and comparatively modern? Why is it that the comparatively modern (13) calendar of the ancient Mexicans is the same as that used by the ancient Egyptians and the Mongols of today? Did the Egyptian Calendar reach Mexico via the Far East, perhaps bringing the Indian elephant motif with it? Or is it possible that the Mexican calendar travelled over Asia, through Mongolia and on to Egypt?(14)

Whichever way it may be, it must not be forgotten that culture contacts are not always simple and direct. Cultural elements may, so to speak, be imported from one direction, developed and then exported to another region to be developed again, and then, perhaps be re-imported in an improved form, so that, in the end, what seems to be an import may very well be only the return, after many voyages, of an indigenous product. This may well be the case with some of the American problems. For instance, it may, after all, be true that the surprisingly accurate knowledge of building with heavy blocks of stone may have originated in America(15) and reached Egypt via Asia(16) from whence this culture may have spread out once again(17) and reached the western shores of America in a new form, perhaps bringing with it Cambodian art and Indian elephants, real or depicted. The hard fact is that the elephants are there, and this fact must be explained.(18)

## REFERENCES.

(1) I have forgotten what period it was, but it was certainly earlier than the supposed date of Stela B (See note 2 below).

(2) For photographs and drawings see G. Elliot Smith, *The Evolution of the Dragon* (Longman, 1919), Fig. 19, and D. A. MacKenzie, *Myths of Pre-Columbian America* (Gresham), facing pp. 28 and 32. Also Lewis Spence, *Atlantis in America* (Benn), pp. 152-153.

(3) *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan*. London Edition, 1842. Vol. I, p. 156: and MacKenzie, op. cit. p. 29.

(4) MacKenzie, op. cit. p. 30.

(5) E.g., A. M. Tozzer and G. M. Allen, *Animal Figures in Mayan-*

*Codices*. (Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. IV, No. 3). Cambridge, Mass., February, 1910, p. 343. I think they may be right about the Wisconsin "elephant", note 2 above.

(6) G. Elliot Smith, op. cit. W. J. Perry, *The Megalithic Culture of Indonesia* (Manchester, 1918). *The Children of the Sun* (Methuen, 1923).  
(7) G. Elliot Smith, *The Migrations of Early Culture* (Manchester, 1915).

(8) *Elephas Indicus* is found in India, Ceylon, Sumatra and Borneo. The characteristics of the head of the African elephant are very different.

(9) H. S. Bellamy, *The Atlantis Myth*, p. 26: *Built before the Flood*, 1947 edition (Faber and Faber), p. 178, Note 31.

(10) Mahouts are represented on the head of one elephant. MacKenzie, op. cit. Plate facing p. 32.

(11) Bellamy. *Built before the Flood*, op. cit. supra.

(12) E. F. Jomard, *Archaeologie*, Paris, 1850.

(13) Modern, compared with the Tiahuanaco Calendar.

(14) See J. Fitzgerald Lee, *The Great Migration* (Skeffington, 1933).

(15) See again, Bellamy's *Built before the Flood* (Faber, 1947).

(16) J. Fitzgerald Lee, op. cit.

(17) Perhaps more than once. Examples of mummification of the precise technique of the 21st Dynasty of Egypt have been found in the Torres Straits. See Note 7.

(18) In the above note I have only tried to suggest a good many lines of research. Many volumes can be written about it.

Since writing this, have read Lewis Spence's *The Problem of Lemuria*, (Rider, 1933). Page 188, "The architecture of Central America resembles that of old Cambodia more than any other."

---

## LOOKING FOR ATLANTIS

C. A. J. CORDASCO.

One solution of the enigma of Atlantis might be television. Since it would be too difficult to bring proof up from the bottom of the sea, the alternative is to go down for records and souvenirs.

Human observation under deep water is costly and dangerous as well as difficult, and no man has yet been down to anything like that depth, although Dr. Beebe came close to the mark. He dived down to 3,018 feet in a bathysphere, which is merely a hollow steel ball suspended by cables from a parent ship. There is another bathysphere in existence, that of Professor Piccard, which is reputed to be capable of operation down to a depth of 18,000 feet, but it has not yet been put to the test. It, too, is filled with scientific instruments and safety devices of all kinds.

Is a human diver necessary? The U.S. Navy recently conducted some interesting experiments in Bikini Lagoon, using a television camera at a depth of 180 feet, (*Electronics*, Feb., 1948). The results were satisfactory. Given adequate lighting, good protection, and not unreasonable demands, a television transmitter will work at any depth.

A suitable place to explore would, of course, be the Azores,

and, for a number of reasons, a suitable depth would be about 5,000 feet—which means a pressure of nearly 1 ton per square inch. Preliminary mapping of the contours would have to be made with some echo sounding device such as "Asdic"—by no means impossible. Detailed investigation would then be carried out with the television set, which would be sent down in a special container or sphere. The sphere would need to be some 3 feet in diameter, and must be capable of withstanding greater pressures than a mere ton per square inch. A sensible safety factor is two. The sphere must have a window, though it need not be a large one.

Remote operation presents many problems. Power supplies call for cables — miles of them — and they must have excellent insulation. Remote focussing is not difficult, neither is synchronisation with the monitor receivers on the parent ship. The output of the transmitter must be fed into coaxial cable. Control of the direction of the sphere is essential. Gyroscopes working external motors or fins might do this. Adequate lighting is important, for at that depth there is almost total darkness, and the absorption rate of the water is great. Lamps of about 50 kw. should meet the demand, but these again must be externally housed. Theoretically, all this is possible. The engineering problems, however varied or difficult, are not insuperable.

Unfortunately, however, one of the weightiest factors to be taken into account in planning research of this nature is the cost. The expenses of constructing an elaborate bathysphere large enough to carry a man and fitted with control gear, observation windows, lighting, recording instruments and safety devices of all kinds is likely to be exorbitant. Being smaller, a *television sphere* might be cheaper, but this would be offset by the more elaborate electronic equipment which would be necessary. The fact remains, nevertheless, that while the human observer has the advantages of intelligence and wider scope or reactions, television, with its poorer definition, is, at best, only second-rate.

---

### BOOK NEWS.

Messrs. Faber & Faber announce that a new edition of *Moons, Myths and Man*, by H. S. Bellamy, which has been out of print since 1939, will be issued in the near future. Further details will be announced in due course. In the meantime, however, Markham House Press, Ltd. are prepared to book orders for copies.

# THE WELSH TEMPLE OF THE ZODIAC

## PART II.

### Construction of the Temple—The Two Sanctuaries.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

Mr. Edwards, born of an eminent Welsh family which has always taken a leading part in the Educational and Religious development of Wales, is a well-known Industrial and Political Organiser. He was National Organiser of the League of Industry, under Lord Portal—Agent for the late Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, when the latter formed the first National Government—and author of Publications dealing with Political and Economic Problems.

We have described the Temple as a circle embodying the signs of the Zodiac. It is natural to enquire whether there was, in fact, a circle in some way delineated on the ground. So far, no trace of such markings have been found; but it is a legitimate assumption such a circle existed, not necessarily complete, as the contour of the ground precludes a complete, unbroken, physical circle. In ancient times the formation of the land would not have been very different from what it is today, though low-lying land would probably have been under water. Yet the construction of the Temple does lead to the conclusion, that there was some form of circle.

The key to the enigma is found in the alignment of Cairns or Tumuli on Mynydd Llanybyther to the south west of the Temple. On the 6-inch map, four cairns are marked here—there are only three on the 1-inch map. Except for the second from the north, they are in a straight line, and are known by the name of Crugiau Edryd. Further to the south west stands an isolated cairn, Crug y Biswal, which is on lower ground than Crugiau Edryd. A line drawn from Crug y Biswal through the centre of the line of cairns Crugiau Edryd points to the centre of the Circle and is clearly the line of Orientation. It passes near the eye of Taurus and thereby indicates that the Temple was constructed soon after the commencement of the Age of Taurus, which occurred about 4,500 B.C.

From the fact that the sighting point at Crug y Biswal is lower than the alignment, we conclude that the Temple was oriented on a star, and that it was a Stellar and not a Solar Temple. The people of the Welsh Temple were not Sun Worshipers, though the sun would have received due homage as a manifestation of God.

The alignment was also used for setting the Circle. A continuation of the line of the cairns approximately forms an angle of 45 degrees, though the position of the second cairn raises some doubt as to the true direction of the continuation (this is on the northern side of the line of orientation), whilst, if on the southern side we again describe a similar angle, the line passes through Pen Dinas, a conspicuous mound, south of Leo and on the edge of the circle. This mound must have been

even more prominent when it was capped by the fort.

We now have two lines forming an angle of 90 degrees, i.e., two sides of a square. If we complete the square giving the sides a length equivalent to 5.6 miles, the added sides will meet at the centre of the Circle of the Temple. If this could be done on the illustration which appeared in the previous issue, there would be found a very slight difference in the position of the centre from which the original circle was drawn.

The designers of the Temple used the well-known principle of the tangent of a circle. Their mathematical knowledge and the organisation required to construct such a temple, shows a very high social and intellectual development, and contradicts the usual assumption regarding the primitive, social structure of the early inhabitants of Britain.

This examination of the method used for the setting of the circle is solely based upon the study of maps. Careful theodolite readings need to be taken and much ground survey work to be done.

Further use of the alignment seems to have been made in laying out the Temple. From the centre of the alignment, a line was sighted through three Cairns. The one near the fort in the south east corner of Aries, the next on the western side of the road at the top of the horn of Capricorn, and the third on the edge of the high ground when the foreleg of Sagittarius merges into Capricorn. Another line was sighted from the first cairn, mentioned above, to Pen Dinas and yet again, another from Pen Dinas to the cairn on the high ground between Virgo and Scorpio. Other lines appear to have been used, but have not yet been examined.

The discovery of the lines used is of considerable importance, as from them may be deduced the clue to the buried parts of the Temple. Close to the line passing through the three cairns, stands Hirfaen, a conspicuously tall standing stone, situated in a direct line from Pisces to the centre of the circle. The third sighting line touches the tip of Virgo's sheaf and passes close to a field near Pumpsaint, known as Maes y Groes—the Field of the Cross—which bears memory of a sacred spot, and where we can assume, once stood a tau Cross, the earliest form of a cross shaped like a T.

The Zodiacal signs may be regarded as symbols of the spiritual powers guarding the Temple. They were not the centre of its worship. This we find in the centre sanctuary, where daily, men worshipped God and where on High Festivals, people from far and near gathered to pay homage unto Him.

In the very centre of the circle, there is an area bounded in the east by the River Twrch and now surrounded by the main road to Lampeter and the roads converging on Farmers. One of the roads crosses the side of a hill, which was the sacred mound of the sanctuary. In the water-sodden meadow which lies between the hill and the river, there is a low embankment shaped like a horseshoe with the opening facing the West. The mound and the meadows are the site of the outer sanctuary used for general worship.

Immediately to the south, there is another hill very similar in character, the site of the inner Sanctuary reserved for the worship is the site of the Initiates. The Knights of the Round Table were members of an esoteric community and King Arthur is intimately connected with the Temple and, it is here that they would have worshipped. Although, the main road with its constant stream of traffic divides the two sanctuaries, a deep sense of calm pervades these hills, the spirit of worship still dominates. Farm buildings cover the site of these two central temples and as yet, it has not been possible to give the detailed examination they demand.

(To be continued in the next issue.)

---

## SCANDINAVIAN HOLIDAY

Combining business with pleasure, the Editor recently paid two visits to Copenhagen, meeting the Secretary and members of the Council of the Danish Society *De Unges Forening*. The hospitable charm of his hosts and the interesting information he collected would fill most of the few pages in *Atlantean Research*. Mr. Knud Nielsen, the Secretary and his constant shadow, Mr. Paul Orsted-Petersen, not only proved admirable guides in showing off the beauty of their city, but also arranged meetings with Mr. Bronnen, the architect, who has made a model of one of the Atlantean temples. Unfortunately, the Editor was not able to inspect the model itself, this being in safe storage, but Mr. Bronnen was able to show a replica of one corner and photographs taken from the original, and also, to explain the plans in detail. Copies of these photographs and blue prints are with the Chairman of the Research Centre Group. A book, entitled *Wandering Towards the Light*, in Danish, dealing with esoteric matters, was brought back for the English Society's library and an English translation is being published in Denmark for distribution about Christmas.

The Council members were extremely interested in a brief account of the Welsh Temple of the Zodiac and its religious significance. A strong link of mutual interest has now been forged and should prove of great importance.

Lack of foreign currency and a series of lectures, prevented a meeting with the well-known Swedish entomologist, Dr. Rene Malaise, of Stockholm. This was much to be regretted, but as another visit to Scandinavia is already being planned for next year, the Swedish link may yet prove equally strong.

No contact was made in Norway, but the Editor made one interesting discovery. Beside the main road from Oslo to Messingmyr were two standing stone circles, very similar to those at Avebury. The place was called Dingvold, which being translated

means—the Assembly Place. The stones were a darkish green-grey, different to the local stone which was of a lighter grey. They were thirteen in number and, although, in shape very similar to those of the Avebury Circle, were only about three feet high. In the centre there were a number of small round boulders where, local tradition has it, sacrifices were made.

A Norwegian gentleman accompanying the Editor, said these circles were certainly dated about 2,000 B.C.; but local information averred, that they were the meeting place of the Vikings and were not older than third or fourth century, A.D. Exact confirmation from Archaeological sources was not possible at the time, and enquiries are being instituted by the Research Centre Group.

THE EDITOR.

---

## LITERARY MONOLOGUES

*Les Portes de Bronze*, by J. Gattefosse & J. de Sauveclaire. Lyons, 1946. 200 Fr.

M. Jean Gattefosse, who was the foremost leader in the building up of a Bibliography of Atlantis, has here produced a brilliant novel dealing with Saharan exploration and racial memories of the Atlantean civilisation. Thanks to his wide knowledge of the history of the nomad tribes of the North West, M. Gattefosse has succeeded where Benoit failed, by building up a convincing series of links covering the thousands of years between the loss of Atlantis and the troubled times of to-day.

The reviewer is of the opinion that while the edges of the Sahara show definite links with Atlantis, they were not by any means the whole of the picture, but this does not in any way negate the excellence of the work being done by M. Gattefosse and his French fellow writers in building up the relationship between the Atlantean and the French colonial empires.

*Atlantis, the Antediluvian World*, by I. Donnelly.

From the time of its publication in 1882, Donnelly's famous work has been the standard work of reference for Atlantologists all over the world. However, in the course of nearly seventy years many of the references have become obscure, while the divergencies between the level of scientific knowledge at the time and that of to-day have become more apparent.

In order that this valuable work should not become forgotten, Mr. Egerton Sykes undertook, in 1946, to do a revision which has now been completed and sent to Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the American publishers, who originally brought out the work. Type is now being set and the book will be published the moment the question of illustrations is settled.

Unfortunately only a small number of copies will be available for sale in this country, owing to the shortage of United States currency. Messrs. Markham House Press, Ltd., hope to

secure an allocation for members of the Research Centre Group, the price will be about 21/-.

*The Lost Atlantis*, by G. I. Bryant.

The fact that the author is no longer alive and the difficulty of tying up his notes, have resulted in considerable delay in the publication of this valuable work. The final revision is now in process, and it is hoped to issue this most important contribution to the study of Atlantis, some time in November. The edition will be a limited one.

Those who attended the joint talk by Mr. L. Young and Mr. J. Cordasco, will have been able to appreciate the vast amount of research and labour which went into this book and the many new angles of research which it opens up.

*La Republique des Anges*, by R. M. Gattefosse. Paris, 1948. 200 Fr.

The author, who is well known to students of Atlantis all over the continent, as the author of *La Verite sur l'Atlantide; Paradis, Societe Anonyme; Adam, l'Homme Tertiaire*—all of which deal with the Atlantis question as such—and *Les Sages Ecritures*, dealing with the origin of writing, has now produced an interesting philosophic study of the hierarchy of the angels and the demons in the ancient myths, and their relationship to the general problems of existence as visualised by the philosophers. M. Ayme Bernard has contributed a preface.

*Enquiry*, Nos. 1 & 2, London, 1948.

One of the main defects of periodicals dealing with parapsychical phenomena is their refusal to allow objective consideration of the particular view point which they are supporting. *Enquiry*, however, with a first class panel of writers, including Stapledon, Dunne, Tyrrell, Soal, etc., is tackling the problem from every scientific angle and should be read by all those interested, irrespective of whether they share the purely materialistic outlook on the origin of these manifestations of the writers or not.

CRITIAS.

---

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,

I am very anxious to get into touch with any of your readers who are interested in the Avalon section of our Research Centre Group and in particular, with anyone who—residing abroad or in this country—has any views on my recent discoveries in the Temple of the Zodiac in Wales and its religious significance. I consider King Arthur was essentially a Welsh King and in research work of this nature, an exchange of ideas would be extremely helpful.

Lewis Edwards.

Newton Court,  
32, Leinster Square,  
London, W.2.





## RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP

The Atlantis Research Centre.

The Hoerbiger Institute.

The Avalon Society.

Chairman: EGERTON SYKES.

Vice-Chairman: G. A. TAWSE.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: K. E. SYKES.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary at  
9, Markham Square, S.W.3. Tel. Ken. 5381.

### OVERSEAS AFFILIATIONS.

AUSTRALIA—Representative:

Mr. H. K. Hotham, P.O. Box 1009H, Melbourne, Victoria.

AUSTRIA—The Hoerbiger Institute:

Dr. Manfred Reiffenstein, 16, Am Dreimarkstein, Wien 18,  
Austria.

DENMARK—De Unges Forening.

Knud Nielsen, Tordenskjoldsgade 1.B., Copenhagen.

FRANCE—Les Am.s d'Atlantis:

M. Paul LeCourt, 7, Rue Jules Ferry, Fontenay Sous Bois,  
Seine, France.

FRENCH MOROCCO—Bibliographie de l'Atlantide:

M. Jean Gattefosse, 37, Vallee des Sauges, Ain Sebaa.

GERMANY—Gesellschaft zur Forderung der Weltelehre:

Dr. G. Hinzpeter, Wallstrasse 25, Kothen 19, Germany.

ITALY—Societa Italiana di Studi Atlantidei:

Dr. Nicola Russo, 62 Via Delle Murge, Via Bitritto, Bari, Italy.

PORTUGAL—Representative:

Senhor J. M. Pires Soares, Rua Açores, 47, r/c d2, Lisbon N.  
Portugal.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—Representative:

Mr. Raymond O'Shea, African Consolidated Investment Co.,  
Ltd., 71b, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

UNITED STATES—The Round Robin:

Mr. Meade Layne, 3615 Alexia Place, St. Diego 4, California.  
The Atlantean Research Society: Mr. Floyd Shattuck, P.O.  
Box 18, Brady Lake, Ohio.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATES.—Members of the Research Centre Group and subscribers  
to the magazine 2d. per word, Non-members 4d. Minimum 2/6d. and  
5/- respectively. No box numbers accepted, payable in advance.

Display Advertisements:—Whole page £5 5s., Half page £3 3s.,  
Quarter page £2 2s.

#### PUBLIC LECTURE AT CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER.

Mr. H. S. Suggars, former President of the Coventry Astro-  
nomical Society, will give a public lecture with lantern slides on

#### HOW THE EARTH CAPTURED THE MOON

at 7.30 p.m. on the 29th October, at the above address.

Tickets—price 2/- for the general public—free to Members of  
the Hoerbiger Institute, and price 1/- to members of the Atlantis  
and Avalon Societies, obtainable only from the Secretary, at  
9, Markham Square, S.W.3. Tel.: KEN. 5381.

FOR SALE.—A. A. Bailey: Treatise on Cosmic Fire; Treatise on  
White Magic; Treatise on the Seven Rays; Light of the Soul. I. Re-  
gardie: Golden Dawn, Vol. 2 only. A. E. Waite: Holy Kaballah.—  
Offers to Markham House Press, Ltd., 31, King's Road, London, S.W.3.

## MARKHAM HOUSE PRESS, LTD.

Markham House Press, Ltd., is a new publishing organisation formed to cope with the increasing demand for literature and periodicals covering the period separating pre-history from history, and for excursions into the unusual and the unreal which have formed the basis of so much of the imaginative thought of to-day.

Any book mentioned in **ATLANTEAN RESEARCH** may be ordered through Markham House, who are also prepared to obtain for readers any publication in the related fields of Atlantean research, provided that copies are still available. A deposit of 1/- or 25 cents should be sent with each order.

.....

### ORDER FORM.

To: Messrs. Markham House Press, Ltd.,

31, King's Road, London, S.W.3.

Please supply me with the publications marked.

**Atlantean Research.** Annual subscription 12/6 or \$2.50 post free.

**The Research Group, Its Aim and Purpose.** 6d.

#### **The Research Bulletins.**

1. Plato and Hoerbiger. By H. S. Bellamy.
2. A Bibliography of the Hoerbiger Theory.
3. Atlantis; the Key to the Past.
4. The Earliest Survey. By K. H. Koop, 6d.
5. A Bibliography of Megaliths, Place Names, Units of Measurement, etc., 6d.
6. Recent Literature on Atlantis. (Reprinting).
7. A Bibliography of Classical Atlantean References.
8. The Gorgon, the Polypus & the Kraken (in preparation)
9. The Paul Schliemann Mystery. (In preparation).
10. Vedic Flood Legends. (In preparation).
11. A Basic Outline of Hoerbiger. By H. S. Bellamy. (In preparation).

**The Lost Atlantis.** By T. I. Bryant. (Shortly, about 10/6).

**Carrick Gallovidian.** By J. Kevan McDowall. (Pub. by Homer McCririck £1 1s. 8d.

All Publications 1/-, or 25 cents in U.S.A., unless otherwise marked.

Enclosed please find list of additional requirements and remittance for .....

Address .....

Signature .....

